



Post Shutdown DØ Luminosity

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- Summary of pre-shutdown status
- Changes in post-shutdown measurement
- New problems
- Action items
- Towards new solutions
- Status



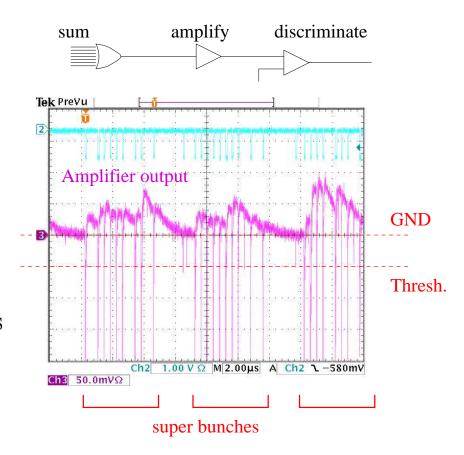


Pre-shutdown Luminosity

Found large baseline shifts in PMT signals due to AC coupling.

Leads to a quadratic error in luminosity measurement.

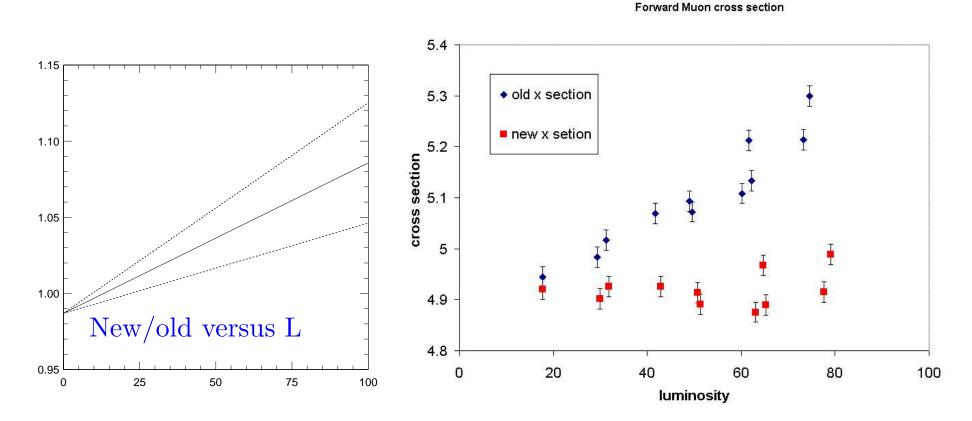
parameterized and tested up to about 50e30 with the last few stores before the shutdown.







Preliminary Correction



Preliminary correction indicated most of the CDF/DØ AC component could be explained by this problem





Post-shutdown Tests

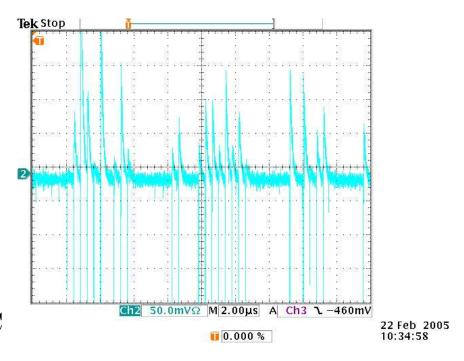
Attempted two fixes:

DC coupling with active baseline restoration

AC coupling with short time constant

tested both with several stores

On Dec. 20th settled with the AC coupling scheme







Expected Changes

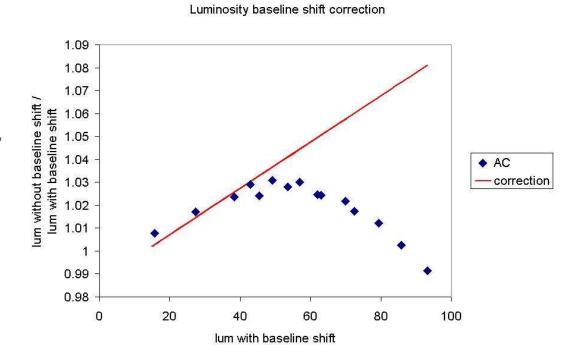
- different coupling scheme effects measurement at all luminosities \Rightarrow about 1% increase.
- lower magnetic field \Rightarrow higher PMT gain \Rightarrow about 2% increase.
- much more linear due to (almost) eliminating baseline shift
- so overall efficiency shift of about 3%, but linear as a function of luminosity.





Post-shutdown Tests

In order to map out corrections to previous data sets, replaced new scheme with old scheme several times during a store and measured change in luminosity.



Red line is what we expected. Blue points are what we measure.





Action Items

Once we realized we still had a problem we came up with the following action items:

- Verify baseline restoration at high luminosities.
- Look for any other problems with the electronics, particularly deadtime in the digital signals.
- Start a comprehensive overview of the entire luminosity calculation:
 - what assumptions are we making? Are they still valid?
 - what are the efficiencies as a function of luminosity?





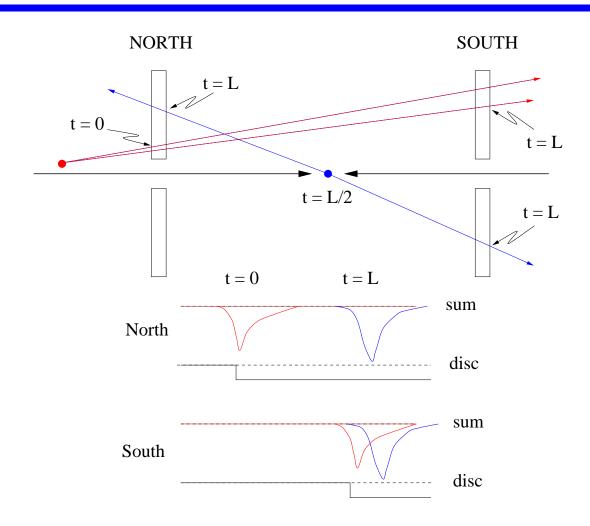
FastZ Efficiency

- Easiest thing to check is the FastZ efficiency.
 - both north and south discriminators fired and the FastZ module reconstructed a vertex within ± 97 cm.
- looked at triggered events, found a small decrease in FastZ efficiency with luminosity \Rightarrow leads to a big effect at high luminosities because we counted an extra zero.
- further investigation pointed to a new deadtime due to the discriminators firing early.





Discriminator Deadtime from Halo

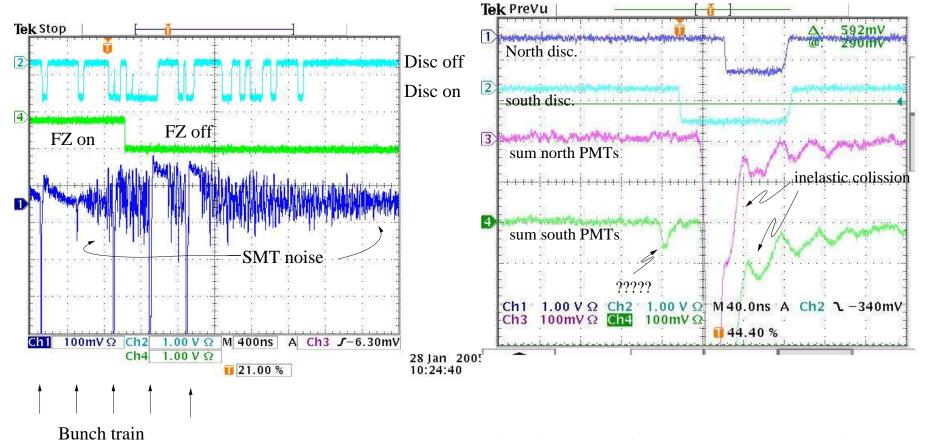


We have always known about halo deadtime. Online correction in place since last year.





More Discriminator Deadtime



readout noise

backgrounds not in time with the bunch train

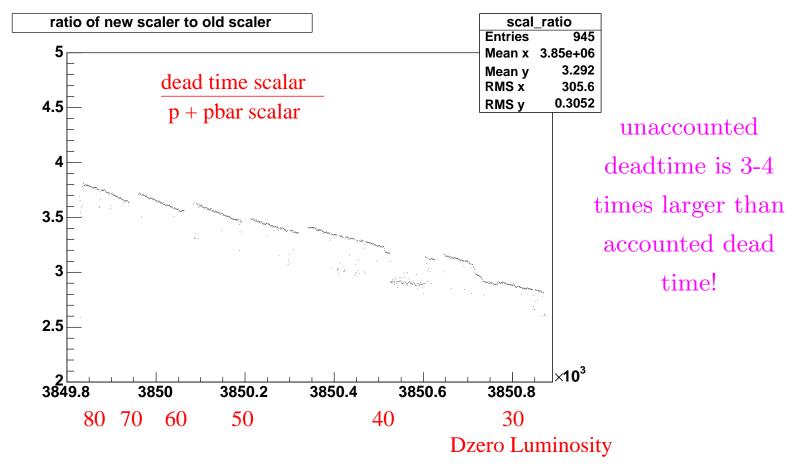




More Discriminator Deadtime

created a new scalar that counts crossings where both north and south discriminators fire and a good vertex is not found.

Store 3956



Jumps are prescale changes \Rightarrow readout noise component small.

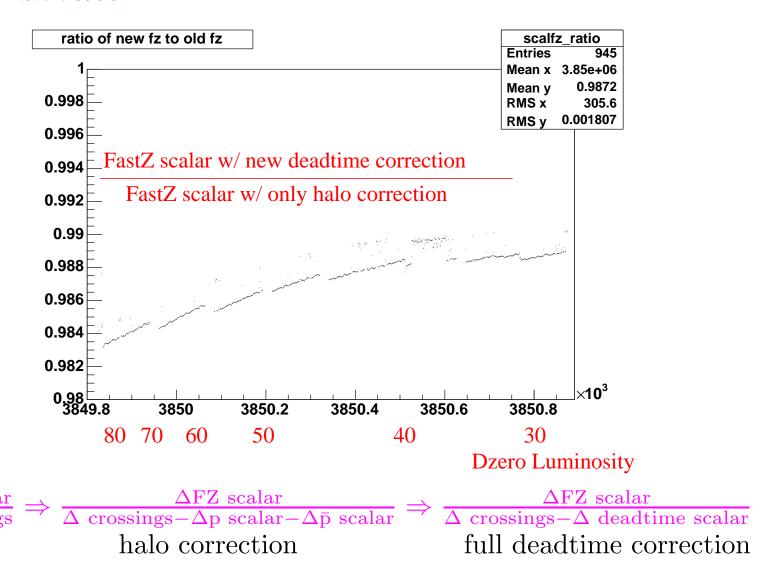




Deadtime Correction

crossings where the detector is off should not be counted in the denominator.

Store 3956

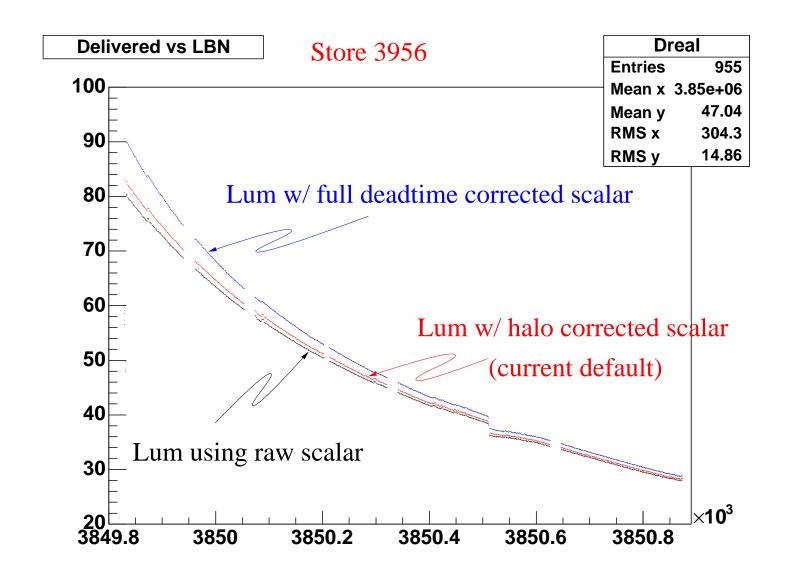


raw





Lum with Deadtime Correction





Status



- Working on understanding source of background that is causing the deadtime.
 - size of correction requires good understanding of background and could lead to possible ways to reduce background and reduce correction.
- Working to understand coupling of deadtime with baseline shifts
 - higher thresholds \Rightarrow less background; baseline shift \Rightarrow higher effective thresholds.
- redetermining absolute efficiency of detector to account for new magnetic filed, new coupling scheme, new corrections.
 - using this as an opportunity to re-examine philosophy of the measurement and validity of assumptions.

Clearly too much work for the current luminosity group so significant human resources have been shifted to luminosity.